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WORKERS REVOLT
IN PETROGRAD TO
STOP MOBILIZING

Attack Soviet Troops Which
After Street Fighting
Get Most of City.

CAPITAL IS BOMBARDED
Eight Ships of Baltic Fleet
Participate, Causing Panic
Among Reds.

REPORTS REVOLT FAILING
Moscow Wireless Says Dissolu-
tion Among the Insurgents
Increase Hourly.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 9 (Wednesday).—The Petrograd workers are revolting against forced mobilization and have attacked the Soviet troops, says a Helsingfors despatch to the London Times. The Soviet forces after street fighting took possession of the greater part of the city.

The revolutionary leader, Kozlovsky, is completely victorious, the despatch adds, his artillery having silenced the minor forts, and is preparing to march on Petrograd. He has issued a proclamation to the effect that he is in a hurry to save the population from the oppression of a tyrannical clique.

Eight ships of the Baltic fleet participated in the bombardment of Petrograd, says a Riga despatch to the Times. A panic ensued among the Red troops and Communists. The whole garrison at Oranienbaum, consisting of five regiments, deserted to the revolutionaries after shooting all regimental commissars and Communists, and also captured two ice breakers between Petrograd and Kronstadt.

The Bolsheviks have sent agitators to Kronstadt with gold to try to check the revolt.

Despatches from Stockholm say refugees arriving on the frontier of Finland report that railway connections north and south of Petrograd have been cut as a result of the firing on the line from Kronstadt.

The fog disappeared from the Finnish shore at 8 o'clock this morning and great clouds of smoke were seen hovering over Petrograd. Some time afterward an airplane was seen to ascend and steer toward Systerbäl, the aviator throwing out proclamations and bombs. Explosions of the bombs were seen from the Finnish shore.

Late this afternoon the bombardment between the fortresses, which had slackened during the day, had not yet been resumed.

Situation in Kronstadt.
By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 9.—A wireless message from Moscow says the food and fuel situation in Kronstadt is hopeless and that dissolution among the insurgents is increasing hourly. The conflict between the rebels and those desiring to negotiate with Finland for assistance is becoming more acute, the message asserts, and deserters from the insurgents state the latter have not the least hope of being able to offer resistance.

The leaders of the rebels are taking the severest measures to prevent the Soviet army, according to the message, from the Kronstadt fortress, now in the hands of the revolutionaries, is directing its fire against the Moscow-Petrograd railway line, says a despatch to the Central News from Helsingfors. Krasnoyarsk was relied on by the Soviet Government to quell the Kronstadt uprising. The Soviet had threatened to blow up Krasnoyarsk from Kronstadt if the rebels in Kronstadt did not surrender.

During a recent bombardment of the workers' quarters in Moscow from artillery placed on the hills overlooking the city, says a Central News despatch from Helsingfors to-day, several hundred persons were killed and numbers of others wounded.

More than 100,000 men and women, the despatch asserts, are now on strike in Moscow.

The bombardment, says the message, followed a call for a general strike issued by leaders of the workmen and a demand for the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

Wireless Dispute Going On.
By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—A furious wireless dispute is going on between Moscow and Kronstadt. The Moscow Government is trying to influence opinion in Kronstadt by prophesying general reaction if the rebels succeed. The Kronstadt rebels replied that no such danger exists.

"We have formed a new, independent republic, and elected a new Democratic Council, which will guarantee the safety and interests of workers," said the Kronstadt despatch.

Unrest among the Soviet troops on the western frontier is becoming threatening. There have been many desertions. In the western cities chaos prevails and many of the commissaries have left their posts.

The *Dagens Nyheter* says it learns that the Russian Soviet Government is facing a threatening situation and is prepared to grant the rebels far-reaching concessions. It was proposed to negotiate with the Kronstadt rebels, but nothing developed further than a wireless discussion in which the Kronstadt offers were used as a language.

It is reported that the rebellion in Russia is spreading and that the Petrograd workers are highly encouraged over the success of the Kronstadt sailors.

PRESENT REVOLT IS ONLY ONE OF SERIES
Sir Paul Dukes Tells of Russian Uprisings.

The present anti-Bolshevik uprising in Russia is not a new movement, but one of a series of uprisings which occurred during the last three years and remained hidden beneath the veil of Soviet censorship, Sir Paul Dukes, former British secret service agent in Russia, declared yesterday. Sir Paul, who spent

more than two years in Russia disguised as a Russian workman, is now in the United States.

The first uprising, he said, occurred in 1918, when two commissaries were murdered by workmen. As a result Zinoviev, president of the Third International and favorite of the Russian elements, ordered five hundred persons shot.

Three more uprisings, Sir Paul added, occurred in 1919, the first in March, when two hundred workmen were ordered shot and the families of those who escaped were seized. A second outbreak occurred during the elections of July, was quelled, he pointed out, "by mercenary Chinese and Lithuanian troops, with many casualties." In October a delegation of workmen left Petrograd to meet the counter-revolutionary troops of Gen. Yudenitch, then close to the city. One hundred and eighty-nine workmen were shot "for this treachery" to the Soviet republic," Sir Paul stated.

Disaffection among the sailors displayed itself early, he pointed out, and continued to show itself from time to time, notably at the approach of the British fleet to Kronstadt in 1919. Uprisings in 1920 were sporadic, he organized and hampered by the operations of counter-revolutionary troops outside Russia, such as those of Wrangel, which aroused the suspicions of the peasants and workmen as to their motives.

Sir Paul declared it was his belief that the workmen, sailors and peasants only awaited the disappearance of these counter-revolutionary troops from the Russian borders to start the uprising which is now taking place.

He told of a resolution passed by 10,000 workmen at the Pulleroff on Friday, with only fifteen dissenters, which called for free press, speech, meeting, inviolability of person, freedom of movement and abolition of the death penalty and torture. These workmen declared, he explained, that the Bolshevik dictatorship was not a government of the Russian proletariat but that it ruled in the interests of the bourgeoisie of the Extraordinary Commission, the Czar's secret police and gendarme detachments.

The sympathy of the workmen was lost to the Bolshevik Government, Sir Paul said, when it quarreled with the Socialist Revolutionary party over the Bolshevik land policy and the Brest-Litovsk treaty, both of which the Socialist Revolutionaries opposed.

BATUM OCCUPIED BY TURK NATIONALISTS
Russian Hold on Armenia Blocked by Seizure.

LONDON, March 8.—Turkish Nationalist forces have occupied Batum, says a Reuters despatch from Constantinople.

Recent despatches have indicated the Russian Bolshevik forces in the Caucasus region were attempting to reach Batum before the Turkish Nationalists occupied the city. Batum is the chief avenue of supply for Armenia, and it has been declared that if the city should be in control of the Nationalist Russian occupation of Armenia would be impossible.

PIERRE LOTI APPEALS FOR STARVING TURKS
Reports Great Distress Among Women and Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 8.

Five hundred women and children in Constantinople alone are facing starvation because of the horde of Russian refugees and speculators of all nations who are filling the Turkish capital, says Pierre Loti, who has received an appeal from the directors of the Turkish Crescent Society asking that the allied nations devote immediate attention to the plight of the Far East.

"Already the famine has claimed more victims than the war did," the Turkish writer laments. "It is not only the poor who are suffering, but all the families who before the war were considered to be in easy circumstances have now sold their last objects of value and are to-day without food or shelter, living in abject poverty. Emigrants who have been forced to abandon their homes in Russia tremble half naked in the snow and rain, but the local societies of welfare have done all possible without being able to ameliorate the desolate and desperate situation."

M. Loti supplements this with an impassioned appeal to the Allies, urging them that they cease to allow the Greek incendiaries, the Russian propagandists of Bolshevism, the profiteers and the undesirable elements of the world to destroy the home of the Turks, whose dire distress is coiled not in the name of religion, but with confidence in the humanitarianism of the Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—Smallpox has been added to the list of the contagious diseases prevalent in this city. Tom Cox of Newbern, N. C., a sailor on the United States destroyer Overton, has died of smallpox. The Overton, which has been cruising in Turkish waters, has been isolated in the Sea of Marmara.

ANASTASIA'S LIFE IS SAVED BY OPERATION
On Table 75 Minutes—May Go Under Knife Again.

ATHENS, March 8.—The condition of Princess Anastasia, who was operated on yesterday for an intestinal disorder, was encouraging this morning. The pulse of the princess was 130, but it was regular. Her temperature was 99.2 and her respiration normal. The patient was cheerful and had been able to take liquid nourishment. The operation took 75 minutes.

A serious obstruction was found in the intestines, and the surgeons declared another operation, not particularly serious, might be required after a few months. The princess stood the shock well, and Dr. Hoover described her as a "courageous and exemplary patient." He added that if the operation had been delayed another week the princess's illness would have terminated fatally. It is understood that as soon as he had examined the patient Dr. Hoover insisted upon an immediate operation.

COST OF GOVERNMENT ESTIMATED BY CANADA
Nearly One-third Assigned to Operation of Railways.

OTTAWA, March 8.—Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, today presented to the House of Commons the Government's estimate of the cost of running the Dominion of Canada for one year.

The estimated total of \$582,662,269 covers the main items of expenditure that will be required in the fiscal year beginning April 1. Last year the estimated amount announced by the Government for the main items of expenditure was \$577,149,428, and this was later increased by supplementary estimates to \$613,225,411.

Of the amount which the Finance Minister estimates as necessary for the coming fiscal year, a total of \$178,000,000 is for expenditure in connection with the Government railways. The acquisition of the Grand Trunk system, the terms of which are now being considered by an arbitration board, accounts for some \$37,000,000 of this amount.

JAPAN TO STAND PAT
ON CONTROL OF YAP

America Yielded to Decision in
Paris, Says Uchida, With-
out Reservation.

PLACE FAITH IN HARDING
Tokio Press Comment on His
Inaugural Address Has
Favorable Tone.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, March 7 (delayed).—The American protest to the League of Nations concerning Japanese control of the island of Yap was not the first objection expressed by the United States in this connection, said Foreign Minister Uchida in the Diet today. Last year the United States protested direct to Japan, which replied fully, explaining the Japanese standpoint, he stated.

When the mandates were considered, continued the Foreign Minister, President Wilson protested, but when the final decision was reached America made no reservations, and Japan could only adhere to her policy to the end. He added he considered the question of the Yap mandate definitely decided. As it ruled in the case of the occupation of Pacific cables to the United States, he was unable to speak on it, he declared.

The text of the inaugural address of President Harding was received here only yesterday, and comment on it thus far gives no idea as to its general reception.

The *Jiji Shimbun*, commenting especially on President Harding's non-involvement policy, thinks it reveals the determination of the Republican Administration to stick to the policy of standing outside the League of Nations. The newspaper says, however, that Mr. Harding's plans toward approximate disarmament and the establishment of a world tribunal may be regarded as the nucleus of an association of nations. American now is isolated, the *Jiji* declares, but welcomes the decision of President Harding regarding conference and control.

"We expect much from the United States for a solution of the restriction of armaments, which is a question of grave importance," the newspaper adds, and hope that the naval holiday project will be put into speedy execution by the efforts of the new President.

The most striking editorial appears in the English printed *Yokohama Times*, which recently was taken over by Sometrara Shoba, formerly editor of the *Hawaii Shimpu*, who claims to be making the news the unprejudiced and independent public opinion. The *Times* thinks the inaugural address a direct message to the Government and people of Japan.

For, it declares, "it is hardy possible all the war talk of the last few months in America has left Mr. Harding unaffected." President Harding, the newspaper continues, probably believes and desires to put the matter to a test by summoning a conference for the purpose of attaining at least partial disarmament.

"If Japan whole heartedly, without attempted reservation, meets the American suggestion half way all fear of war and the Japanese people, the newspaper asserts, "if Japan hesitates, haggles or attempts to secure reservations for the continuance of her naval programme, she will bring the world to a halt, even the probability of war very close."

Basing its opinion on what it claims to be the undoubted desire of the masses of the Japanese people, the newspaper declares the United States will find Japan ready, willing and eager to enter any path leading to peace and understanding.

MAYR HEADS AUSTRIAN DELEGATION TO LONDON
Council Hopes to Give Aid by Tax Exemptions.

LONDON, March 8 (Wednesday).—Chancellor Mayr of Austria, Dr. Ferdinand Grim, Minister of Finance, and Dr. Gruenberger, Food Administrator, will start for London this week, according to a Vienna despatch to the London Times, to discuss the Austrian question with the Supreme Council.

The *New Free Press*, commenting on the allied invitation to Austrian delegates to come to London, says: "It is evidently the endeavor of the Entente at a moment when the German crisis is most acute, to make a distinction between Germany and Austria and administer milder treatment to Austria."

In deciding to send for the Austrian representatives to take up the Austrian question, the Supreme Council considers a State credit for Austria highly improbable, but it is hoped to assist the Austrian finances by influencing the States bordering on Austria to help her through the relaxation of customs duties as well as by arranging credits through private financial sources.

LABOR TROUBLE CLOSES BUENOS AIRES PLANT
Big Packing Concern Appeals to Government.

BUENOS AIRES, March 8.—The management of the frigorifico La Blanca, a packing house operated here by North American capital, announced to-day that it would close the plant in April as a result of the boycott of port workers, which has stopped all hide shipments from Buenos Aires. As a result, 5,000 persons will be thrown out of work.

A Buenos Aires despatch of February 22 said the frigorifico La Blanca company had appealed to the Minister of Agriculture against the action of the labor unions, through application of the boycott, in refusing to permit the exportation of hides. The company charged it had been unable to ship a single hide for a month, the port workers refusing to load ships or permit others to do so.

RED OUTBREAK IN PORTUGAL.
Bombs Exploded; Railway Official Slain in Street Firing.

MADRID, March 8.—Syndicalist disturbances broke out in the city of Oporto, Portugal, last night, and although they were immediately suppressed, much material damage was done. It is stated in reports received here, that the Portuguese Government has been unable to ship a single hide for a month, the port workers refusing to load ships or permit others to do so.

BERNSTEIN IN REICHTAG.
Berlin, March 7.—Dr. John Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, has taken his seat in the Reichstag as a Democratic Deputy for the Schleswig-Holstein district.

FRANCE PREDICTS
SPEEDY RESULTS

Continued from First Page.

lieved to be impossible are now realities. For the first time since the treaty was signed France is taking a real guaranty of her claims, and if this proves insufficient it can be extended."

Open Demand for Ruhr Basin.

Philip Millet, writing in the *Paris Herald*, is grateful for the "loyal support of England." "Premier Lloyd George," he says, "expended greatest efforts to prevent a rupture with the Germans. Nevertheless, he did not hesitate for an instant to keep his promise, which is worth remembering."

The *Democrat* Nouvelle insists that the Allies must arrange to collect something from Germany immediately if France is to be saved from ruin, the estimated 1,000,000,000 marks a year being only a drop in the bucket when the present deficit of 24,000,000,000 francs is considered.

Everything depends on who owns the Ruhr Basin—Germany or France," it says. "If we leave it to Germany, we will be defeated just as surely as we would have been had we lost the battle of the Marne."

Pessimists who have been preaching about an international movement by the Socialists in favor of Germany are rebuked by Emil Bure in the *Rebelle*, who while admitting that the Germans may have intended such discord, even retaining shock troops along the Polish frontier, the anti-Bolshevik revolt in Russia has shattered their plans.

"Sen. Niessel is in Warsaw ready to face any unexpected events there," M. Bure continues. "It only remains for Premier Briand to take the precautionary measures of our internal enemies. Knowing the gravity of his task, he will accomplish it without weakness."

Assumes Warlike Tone.
The *Action Française* considers the occupation as outlined comparable to applying a sinapism when harsher treatment is necessary.

"The truth is that our 40,000,000 Frenchmen are not yet at peace with the 60,000,000 Germans, and reparations are adding to the causes which, since centuries, have rendered the Germans insupportable as neighbors," it says. "We must occupy Germany for a long time, forcibly, of course, but force will have to be supplemented by an intelligent policy if we do not want to call upon our soldiers every year."

The *Gazette* and the *Figaro* both insist that Germany brought on the ultimatum by the Allies by her continued defiance.

"The chastisement of Germany completely henceforth becomes a necessity," the *Gazette* declares. "It is a fundamental condition of peace, which will otherwise remain precarious."

The *Homme Libre*, Georges Clemenceau's newspaper, admits that the new allied solidarity is due principally to Premier Briand's versatility, and predicts that "this time none of our allies can separate from us unless they violate all human and divine laws."

M. Geneste, in the *Avenir*, sings a psalm of comfort, "once more the French harbors thousands of warships displayed side by side in the interest of justice and in defense of France's rights under the treaty."

The French press generally fails to comment on Dr. Simons' threat to appeal to the League of Nations against the enforcement of the allied sanctions. Prominent officials here contend that there was only for dramatic effect, Germany, while still uncertain what she can expect from the United States, certainly not caring to bring up the question of the League's support as an alternative to American concessions, which are still being prophesied in Berlin.

DEAL WITH TURKS
SOUGHT BY GREEKS

Constantine's Government
Sees Tide Turning Against
Them at Conference.

RUSSIAN CHAOS A FACTOR
Need of Buffer State Against
Spread of Unrest Considered
by the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Constantinople, March 8.

The Turkish conference will be resumed to-morrow with the Greeks almost desperately on the defensive. It is understood that the Allies are ready to abandon the scheme for a commission to investigate the Thrace and Smyrna nationalities. The Greeks realize their position and the correspondent for the New York Herald has been informed that within the last forty-eight hours they have tried to reach a private understanding with the Turks.

An important Greek personage was seen to the Savoy Hotel, where the Kemalists and Constantinople are now acting in entire agreement. This personage proposed private negotiations, but the Turks replied that this would only be possible after the Greeks had entirely evacuated Smyrna. It is considered significant that the Turks did not mention Thrace in this connection. It is therefore hinted that there may be some promise upon which an agreement will be reached.

May Cut Off Greek Credit.
The removal of the Greeks from Smyrna could be accomplished by the Allies cutting off their credit, which would plunge Greece for recalling King Constantine, as many Allies desire. It is admitted that there is some possibility of the Greeks maintaining their position in Asia Minor without allied financial aid, if not military aid. Within the last few days it is understood that important Greek orders were placed in London for uniforms, munitions, etc., payment for which might be stopped if the Allies should upset the Greek credit arrangements.

The removal of Thrace from the Turkish demands also simplifies the settlement as far as England is concerned. It has been the British contention a long time that all she sought to safeguard was the freedom of the straits and the safety of the Christian minorities in Asia Minor. If the Turks abandon their claim to Thrace it will simplify the straits problem.

As regards the protection of the minorities the Turks have not been idle while they have been held at the Hotel Savoy waiting for the conference with the Germans to end. There have been frequent informal conferences between them and important British and Italian officials. With the British they have succeeded in convincing responsible officials that there is little danger of a real alliance between Islam and Bolshevism. In fact, the opinion is growing in the Foreign Office, in view of the possibility of a Russian debacle, that a strong Turkish state may be the best buffer against the unrest there spreading eastward. Hence Kemal's new victory over Georgia is received with equanimity in British circles.

Armenia in Bad Position.
The idea is gaining ground that the best solution would be to throw the Turkish territory to the Anglo-Greek Government. There is much evidence in Downing

Street showing that the score is about even in the matter of massacres as between the Turk and non-Turk populations. The only result which may cause trouble is the practical abandonment of Armenia. Nuri Pasha is said to have failed to produce much of an impression here with his plea for the Armenians, and it seems likely to-night that if a bite of Armenian territory will constitute one of the Turkish prices of peace they will be permitted to nibble.

With the Italians, the Kemalists have succeeded in going even further. They have practically agreed to conclude a commercial treaty between Rome and Ankara, and to-night only details remain to be settled. As to the general situation, Premier Briand stated to-night that he expected the conference to conclude with one session.

PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY HEAD.
Dr. Guy Potter Benton Is Elected President.

MANILA, March 8.—Dr. Guy Potter Benton of New York, former president of the University of Vermont, was elected president of the University of the Philippines today at a salary of \$15,000 annually, with an allowance of \$1,500 additional for house rent.

Dr. Benton signed a contract for one year, with the privilege of renewing it for nine years additional. He arrived here six months ago in the capacity of educational consultant for the Philippine district of the United States Army.

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